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The International Union of Utrecht – growth for all

Labour pathways and circular migration as innovative solutions for societal and economic prosperity





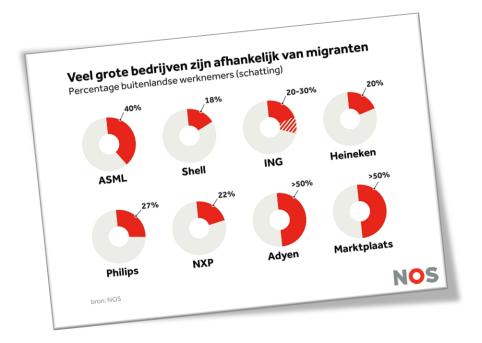
The international Union of Utrecht -

The International Union of Utrecht – growth for all

Utrecht: 380.000 people, highly educated, biggest University, Biggest Train station in the centre of Holland: City

Public Private Partnership with city of Utrecht and private sector

- From asylum to circular labour pathways
- From high costs to profits
- From unilateral to working together
- From no future to perspective





From settlement to city in Kakuma Kenya





Labour pathways and circular migration as innovative solutions for societal and economic prosperity

- Reconnection van upskilled (North) African migrants From the Netherlands In cooperation with employers: skilled up program future citizens / future employees
- Internships and temporary employement with labour pathways voor employees from Kenya or Marocco/Algeria from companies or settlements in Africa to Dutch companies. Combine this with circular migration scheme for upskilled workers job guarentee in the private sector in region of origin
- From refugee camps through economic development to settlements for social and economic development in regions of origin (Sectors as ICT, transport, health, renewable energy, hospitality, security, pharming)
- Public Private Partnerships: cities and private sector as accelerator for economic development
- EU Funding to start up this PPP from Utrecht in cooperation Eurocities, Munich, Marseille, Vilnius and union Mediterranean cities to start up this (circular) labour pathway in Maroco/Kenya.



Concluding



Growth for all



Upskill and employment



International
public private
partnerships
Shared funding
and
implementation



Rule-free space with room foring pioneer



Societal and economic prosperity for all people, regions and companies

Equality - Reciprocity - Connection









Live questions with the audience



- Who would be the final recipient of such financing schemes (refugee, company, other involved actors)?
- How can pilot projects be designed to reach scale, ensure sustainability and avoid fragmentation? Can financial instruments encourage more demand-driven refugee recruitment, for instance through repayment mechanisms linked to employment outcomes?
- What are the expected financial needs, and what would be an optimal partnership setup (e.g. social/ethical banks or microfinance providers with civil-society organisations)?







Thank you!

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